





TO A. M. Gieschardt and Louisville Express, every day except Sunday.  
 5.00 P. M. New York and Boston Express, every day.  
 6.00 P. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Saturday.  
 All packages checked through.  
 Through tickets for sale at the principal railroad offices in the west, and at the General office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Trunk House, Chicago, and at the depot, No. 76 Lake street.  
 H. J. SEARLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.; M. C. R. R. R. N. RICE, Sup't.

**1861 - - - - - 1861**

**MERCHANTS' DESPATCH**  
**FAST FREIGHT LINE!**  
 American Express Co., Proprietors,  
**FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON,**  
**TO THE WEST AND SOUTH.**  
 FORWARDERS goods at a more expeditious rate than any line running west except the regular Express line. Forwarding bills, covering the entire route from New York to the Pacific Coast, and to all the principal Through receipts will be given at 151 1/2 Murray St., New York, and 65 Washington Street, Boston.  
 Mark all packages "MERCHANTS' DESPATCH".  
 We deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas Streets, New York, and Western R. R. B. Depot, Mass. St., Buffalo.  
 Agents, C. W. CROCK, P. S. MARSH, Sup't.  
 At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Jacksonville, Wis. 205 1/2

**JULY, 1861.**

**CHANGE OF TIME.**  
 VIA GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.

[illegible]

**EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,**  
Great Western, New York, Montreal and Connecting  
Roads, to and from the  
**East and West.**  
Controlled and operated by the Roads forming  
the Great Western, New York, Montreal and Connecting  
General Freight and Ticket office, corner of Lake and  
Madison Street, Chicago.  
For Freight Packages "Via Express-Freight Bridge,"  
freight rates visiting the east are respected for call at  
Company's Freight and Ticket office for bills of  
Lading, Tickets, Etc.  
P. Buch, agent, 273 Broadway, New York; Otis  
H. Smith, agent, 21 State St. Boston; Julius Movius,  
agent, Buffalo; A. M. Miller, agent, Saginaw;  
Geo. W. J. Spicer, agent, Detroit.  
For Western Agents, call on J. C. McQuinn, Chicago and  
Western Agent, cor. Lake and Dearborn Sts., Chicago,  
March 14th, 1881. J. C. McQuinn, Chicago, March 14th

**PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,**  
West Milwaukee Street,  
EVLING, WISCONSIN

**RECEIVED**

**G. R. Curtis**  
**RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY**  
 KEEPS ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF ALL articles belonging  
 to the General Drug Trade, and of the  
**Best Quality,**  
 and always sells at the  
**LOWEST PRICES**  
 Physicians are requested to examine quality and  
**Painting Materials.**  
 A full assortment.  
**Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil**

best quality and low price,  
**BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE.**  
 Gasoline and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.

---

**CUSHES AND COMBS**  
**POCKET ARTICLES & FIXINGS,**  
 Hair Oils and Pomades,  
 TEETH BRUSHES, POCKET KNIVES, NICKE  
 LUGGERS, &c.,  
**POCKET & COMMON SOAPS, &c.,**  
 all for sale  
**CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
 PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

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**FURS! FURS!**

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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY  
**All Kinds of Furs**  
 AT  
**BEA LIE'S**  
 cheaper Than Ever.

**LADIES' FURS,**  
A Splendid Stock—Showing Out at  
**Greatly Reduced Prices for Cash.**  
Wholesale  
and  
Retail  
**Emigration and Exchange**  
**BUSINESS.**  
MCKEY & BRO. are now prepared to sell sight ex-  
change on British and Continental Europe, in  
five to fifty dollars and upwards, at the very lowest  
rates.  
We are also agents for the Black Star Line of Packers,  
from Liverpool every week, for which we issue  
tickets at the lowest rates on the most favorable terms.  
Persons wishing to return money to their friends in  
England, Scotland, Germany or France, or  
to pay their bills in any country, find business  
with us call before doing so. General Informa-  
tion at any time. We hold any and all creditable  
references for any business that we may transact.  
J. W. McKEE & BRO.

ur Captain's Last Words,  
 stand Up for Uncle Sam My Boys,  
 the John Brown Song,  
 Silent Evening,  
 the Vacant Chair,  
 Little Lost and Found,  
 Oh, Are Ye Sleeping Maggie,  
 the Bonnet and Feather and Claymore, Scotch,  
 My Soul Thy Sacred Image Keeps,  
 Bermuda's Fairy Isle,  
 the Ensign of Glory,  
 ceived this day, at  
 Corner Main and Milwaukee Streets.



## City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, March 18, 1862.

## Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but fills before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Island No. 10 Captured.

The public suspense is joyfully relieved by the news of the victory of Com. Foote over the rebels at Island No. 10, and the capture of their guns, munitions, stores, transports, &amp;c.

The river is now supposed to be clear of the enemy to Fort Pillow, about 30 miles above Memphis. The Tennessee river army, under Gen. Smith, must be paying their respects to the latter city just about this time.

P. S.—The dispatch to the Chicago Times was received after the one containing the announcement by Gen. Halleck of the victory, and seems to throw some doubt upon the success at Island No. 10. We presume the news by the Times dispatch is not so late as that previously received, and that the rebels have been driven from the island to the main land, where they are making a stand.

## Burnside Safe and Victorious.

The public apprehension will be allayed by learning that Gen. Burnside has not only not been attacked by the rebel army from the Potomac, but has achieved a victory, by taking Newbern, N. C. This place is one of the principal ports of that state, and is situated upon the Neuse river, a branch of Pamlico Sound. There is a railroad connection between Newbern and Raleigh, and also with Beaufort, directly upon the coast. The latter will fall into our hands as a consequence of the capture of Newbern.

## A Necessary Law.

While Congress is engaged in legislation upon which shall be founded a permanent peace, after the rebellion has been put down, we hope it will not forget ample and certain provisions for the protection of free speech and a free press, in the south. The tyranny exercised by the southern mobs against all who did not agree with them in sentiment, and which prevented one half of the people from being understood and appreciated by the other half, has been one of the causes of the rebellion. It is demonstrated by the opportunities given by this rebellion and not used by the negroes, that there never was any danger of a slave insurrection from the discussion of slavery in the south. Let Congress see to it immediately, that free speech and free writing and printing, and free mails, be protected by a national law, throughout the whole extent of the republic.

## The Strategy at Washington.

The escape of the rebel army from Manassas forms a topic of discussion in all the correspondence from Washington. The military "strategy" that permitted it is pretty universally condemned. The condition of the rebel defenses shows that flank movements on our part were entirely practicable, and that an advance in front would not have been nearly so dangerous as the attack upon either Forts Henry or Donelson. Centerville might easily have been surrounded and captured, and the defenses of Manassas were nothing compared with the monstrous stories circulated of their impregnability.

It is now a well settled fact that there was a council of war, the first week in March, in which eight generals, and the general-in-chief, were opposed to an advance before the first of April. The president had previously ordered a general forward movement by our land and naval forces on the 22d of February. As the army of the Potomac did not move at that time, it may be presumed that this council of war was designed to sustain the inactivity of the commanding general.

Immediately after the action of the council of war became known, the president ordered the army to be divided into four several corps, and appointed the four dissenting generals to command them, and relieving Gen. McClellan from his office of general-in-chief, and ordered him to "Advance" with his army and "Fight."

They did advance, and as a proof that there was no difficulty about it, McDowell's division went forward the first day, 25 miles!

Taking all the circumstances into consideration which transpired previous to the forward movement, together with the condition of the enemy's works when reached, and the indubitable evidence of the weak and demoralized state to which their army had been reduced, it must be concluded that the attempt of Gen. McClellan to hold our army back several weeks longer, is anything but creditable to him. Certainly the people find but little cause of congratulation in the retreat of the rebel army and the possession of Manassas, considering its cost in life and money, and not a little disgrace.

## THE STIVERS BATTERY.—This battery can be completed in four months at a cost of \$750,000, and will then be more than a match for the British iron-plated "Warrior," which cost \$2,000,000. She will throw 2,200 pounds of iron at a broadside, which is about double that of our strongest frigates.

Capt. Ericsson, on the invitation of the chamber, arose, and was received with applause. He said: I have the great satisfaction to tell the gentlemen that this morning, a few minutes after I was called upon to attend this meeting, I got a letter from Mr. Stivers. I sent a copy of it to the Evening Post, so that the press should have it in the morning. I will now read you Capt. Stivers' letter.

Yon CLAD MONITOR, Hampton Roads, March 9.

MY DEAR SIR:—After a stormy passage, which proved to be the most successful I had ever in my life, the Monitor for more than three hours this forenoon, ran back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. Iron and wood floated all about her. She was so low in the water, and so much of her hull was exposed, that she was in great danger of being swamped. I consider that both ships were well fought. We were struck twenty-two times by shot and shell, and three times by torpedoes. The only vulnerability point was the pilot house. One of your great guns (No. 12) broke in two. The shot struck the pilot house, and the captain, had his eye, and it was disabled him, by destroying his left eye, and temporarily blinding the other.

That has proved since not to be so. It was imagined at first that his eye was lost. The log is not quite in two, but is broken and present in about 50 inches.

This shows the immense force of these shots. This beam is 9 inches by 12, and of the best wrought iron. This gives an idea of the difficulty of resisting these shots, and yet we have succeeded in the turret in doing so.

So that you can see, and that you did this morning, yesterday, and the day after, that the Monitor is a very safe and strong ship, and that she is a very successful one. She gave us a tremendous thump, but did not injure us in the least. We were able to find the point of contact, and we were able to find the point of contact.

It is gratifying, that after such a commotion, it was difficult to see where she struck her.

The turret is a splendid structure. I don't think much of the shell, but the projectiles are fine things, though I cannot tell you how they would stand the shot, as they were not hit.

The shield is an extra thickness of two inches on the fighting side. It was placed there principally on account of the sound. I was afraid that the force of the shock would knock the men down.

You were very correct in your estimate of the effect of shot upon the men in the inside of the turret when it was struck near him. Three men were knocked down, and one of them was killed. The shot struck the shield, but it was not killed, and the others recovered before the battle was over.

Before the Monitor left I charged the officer particularly to tell the men up to be frightened. I told him to tell the men, let every man go down on his knees, and don't be alarmed when the rebel shot strikes you, because it won't hurt you. They all put the question to him, "Wont the shot go through?" "No," says he, "it will stay out." "Then we don't care," they said. But for this precaution there would have been great consternation when the turret was struck. You may estimate the shock when a shot of 200 pounds weight, moving at the rate of 2,000 feet in a second, strikes within a foot of a man's head.

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## THE ARKANSAS VICTORY.

## Battle of Pea Ridge.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Pea Ridge, Near Sugar Creek, Ark., March 9, 1862.

During the past three days we have had some terrible fighting against fearful odds. On Wednesday, Gen. Curtis, commander-in-chief, whose headquarters was at Camp Halleck, received reliable information that the rebels under Van Dorn, McIntosh, McCulloch, Price and Pike, were marching on with a large force of Confederate rebels and guerilla-like Indians. All prisoners taken were the rebel force at from 35,000 to 40,000. Gen. Curtis then ordered Carr's division to move from Cross Hollows to Sugar Creek to take a strong position, which he had previously selected in case of attack. Col. Carr marched in the night and joined Col. Davis, who had previously taken position, before break of day, in good order.

Gen. Sigel, at Bentonville, was also ordered to rejoin Gen. Curtis at the same point. Gen. Sigel's rear cut their way through the enemy at the latter place, and kept up the fight for six miles.

The rebels on Friday morning having made a detour from Bentonville, got a heavy force on our rear and right, occupying the heights and brush on both sides of the Fayetteville road. Col. Carr's division was sent to dislodge them. The battle commenced at half past 10 A. M., and raged for eight hours, until darkness put an end to the contest. They played on us from masked batteries. At night we occupied a position considerably nearer our camp. The carnage was dreadful on both sides.

Simultaneously with our action on our right, fighting took place opposite our front near Lecotown, between Gen. Davis and another large body of the enemy. The latter were forced from the field, and hastened to form a junction with the rebels on our right.

The numerous instances of gallantry and heroic devotion which occurred cannot be mentioned in this communication. The movement of the enemy caused a change of our line. The battle was resumed next morning (Saturday) about half past six o'clock, our guns opened on the enemy. Gen. Carr formed in the center, with Davis on the right and Sigel on the left. The line of battle was a magnificent sight. The enemy occupied an open wood directly in front, a perfect live of them. They also covered a high bluff more to the left, where a battery was planted. They had another battery playing on us from a more central position, and also a battery of 12 rifled pieces on the Fayetteville road. We opened upon them with five batteries planted at different points along our whole line, the cross-fire producing such tremendous effect as caused the enemy to filter.

Soon after 10 A. M. Gen. Curtis gave the order to advance, and the infantry becoming engaged, poured in such a murderous fire of musketry that the enemy fled from the field in all directions. The victory was decisive. Under the eye of General Curtis, commander-in-chief, General Sigel followed the flying enemy for several miles. Col. Bussay, with a cavalry force, is in pursuit toward Boston Mountains, after the main body. We capture five cannon. It is impossible to give our loss at this time, or any reliable estimate of the enemy's loss. We have taken prisoners, Acting Brig. General Albert Col. Mitchell, Adj. Gen. Stone, Col. Price, and majors and captains in abundance.

The loss of valuable officers on our side is deeply deplored. We have four general hospitals established for the relief of the wounded.

The rebel McIntosh is reported dead, and McCulloch, who was known to be mortally wounded.

Price was wounded in the hand.

Van Dorn got away safe.

Col. Reeves, of the rebel 2d Missouri, is mortally wounded.

Albert Pike commands the Indians.

Many of our wounded have been tomahawked and scalped by the Indians, with savage ferocity unbecoming civilized warfare.

I give a list of our casualties in killed and wounded.

Col. Hendricks, 22d Indiana, was killed by the Indians.

Lieut. Col. Herron was wounded in the foot and taken prisoner.

Maj. Black, of the 37th Illinois, wounded in arm.

Lieut. Col. Fredericks, 69th (late 6th Missouri), reported mortally wounded.

Gen. Asboth wounded in arm.

Lieut. Col. Trimble was wounded in the mouth.

Lieut. Col. Crittenden, Co. K, 3d Iowa cavalry, was severely wounded.

Major Coyte, of 9th Iowa, in shoulder.

Lieut. Porter, Co. H, 4th Iowa, severely wounded in thigh.

Color Sergeant Tenle, 4th Iowa, shot in the arm.

Capt. Burger, Co. H, 4th Iowa, wounded in the head.

Add "Pea Ridge" to the list of battle grounds.

STILL LATER FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

[By dispatch from Rolla.]

ROLLA, March 10.

The remains of Col. Hendricks, of the 22d Indiana, who was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his brother and two other gentlemen, who left the battle ground on Monday following the battle.

They represent the contest as having been a terrible one. The rebels fought desperately, using stones in their cannon when their shot gave out. Their force is stated at 35,000, including 2,200 Indians under Albert Pike.

As near as can be ascertained, our loss is about 600 killed and 800 to 1000 wounded. The rebel surgeons who came into our lines to dress the wounds of their soldiers, acknowledge a loss of 1,100 killed and from 2,500 to 3,000 wounded.

We took 1,600 prisoners and thirteen pieces of artillery, ten of which were captured by Gen. Sigel's command and three by Col. Patterson's brigade.

Two of our cannon, belonging to Davidson's battery, were taken by the rebels, but were recaptured by our troops.

The rebels were completely whipped, one division under Price fleeing in one direction and the other under Van Dorn, taking another. Maj. Hobart of one of the secession regiments, who was taken prisoner, says that Gen. Frost of Camp Jackson notoriety was killed.

Time ripens all things except a fool.

Ericsson, whether his battery could not be erected on various points in our harbor for its defense.

Mr. Ericsson—I imagine that the best kind of a harbor defense is a floating structure that can be removed from place to place.

The Member—You can move this turret in any direction, and save all the expense of your vessel, and you require only a small steam-engine.

Mr. Ericsson—This vessel is equal to twenty forts. It can move from place to place. In this battery you have a vessel that draws only 12 feet of water. The Warrior, drawing 31 feet of water, must come in the middle of the channel, and we could move along the shore. By means of one single floating battery, you could defend the harbor better than by twenty forts. That is easily demonstrated.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

## REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

## BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LITR.

## Office in Union Passenger Depot

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Harris presented a petition from the citizens of New York, asking congress to dispend with the agitation of the slavery question and attend to the restoration of the Union.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented a petition for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, presented a resolution that the committee on territories inquire into the expediency of so altering the boundaries of Kansas as to include the Indian territory. Adopted.

Mr. Fessenden from the committee of conference on the bill providing for the purchase of coin, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the naval committee inquire into the expediency of appropriating money to make experiments and testing and proving iron cladding for vessels of war. Adopted.

The joint resolution authorizing the president to assign the command of the troops in the field to officers without regard to seniority, was taken up.

After discussion on the motion of Mr. NeSmith, of Oregon, the resolution was re-committed to the military committee.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden the post-office appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Latham offered an amendment that the postmaster general be authorized to establish a mail not less than semi-monthly between San Francisco and Crescent City including the intermediate ports; agreed to.

Mr. Latham also offered an amendment that American steamers and sailing vessels bound to any foreign port shall receive such mails as the postoffice department may cause to be placed on board, and deliver the same, and vessels from foreign ports shall receive any mails from the consuls, &c., the compensation being the usual postage; providing that the government shall not pay more than it receives. Motion agreed to.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up and postponed until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

Gen. Fremont has had an interview with the President and Secretary of War. He will press his affairs for promptly starting to his department. His staff will, therefore, be determined on at an early day. His headquarters will be in the field. Colonel Shanks, of the house of representatives, will accompany him as soon as his duties will permit.

A large number of applications have been made by volunteer officers to be appointed in the regular army, but these have been unsuccessful; among other reasons, the difficulty of discriminating as to the relative merits of the applicants.

The senate was four hours in executive session to-day, and confirmed the following nominations for brigadier generals of volunteers: Major Wm. B. Barry, chief of artillery, attached to McClellan's staff; W. A. Gorman, of Minnesota; Lieut. Col. W. H. Emery, 6th cavalry; Major Andrew J. Smith, 5th cavalry; Major L. Patrick, of New York; Isaac F. Quimby, of New York; Orvis S. Ferry, of Conn., and Hiram S. Barry, of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Inquiries at several of the official departments, discloses the fact that there is no news of an important character from any source.

NEW YORK, March 17.

Per Roanoke from Havana.—It appears that one of the stipulations made at the conference between Gen. Prim and Dablaire was, that no more troops be landed. Under this, some Spanish troops returned to Cuba, and the expected French troops under Gen. Lorence were to return without landing. The English forces will return to England via Bermuda. A number of rebel schooners with small quantities of cotton had reached Havana.

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.

Last night's dispatches say, in response to a serenade to-night, Gen. Halleck announced from the balcony of the "Planters House," that Island No. 10 is ours with all the guns and ammunition, and all the transports the enemy had.

Also, another victory had been gained in Arkansas, in which three rebel colonels were captured. Particulars not transpired.

Nothing new from the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The relatives of Capt. Franklin Buchanan, who commanded the iron-clad rebel steamer Merrimack, at the late fight, have written to his relatives in this city from Baltimore that he is dead, and his body is to be brought to the old homestead on the eastern shore of Maryland, for interment.

A movement is on foot relative to the impeachment of all those judges who have in any form, shape or manner aided or abetted the interests of secession.

A member of congress has now in his desk a resolution, which he will offer at the first opportune moment, to instruct the committee on judiciary to inquire into this matter of a general impeachment, and report on an early day bill or otherwise.

"Tribune's Correspondent."—Delegations from a great number of business interests are here, each suggesting a modification of the tax bill in its favor. Concessions have already been made in committee to the iron makers in making the tax specific, instead of ad valorem, to the newspaper makers the advertisement tax three instead of five per cent, and on net receipts instead of gross; to tobaccoists, reducing it on leaf and stem and raising it on the manufactured; to the coal oil distillers; upon the tax proposed on umbrellas and parasols a change from specific to five per cent ad valorem; to hoop skirts the same; and to omnibuses, entire freedom from the tax on passengers. It was shown that it would be fatal to them in competition with the horse railroads. The tax has also been stricken off from the manufacture of flour; this was done by a delegation of the Rochester millers, who showed that it would be fatal to their business. All along the line affected by the reciprocity treaty the tax would enable the Canadian millers to undersell us in our own markets.

The limits of the department to which Gen. Hunter has been assigned, having been incorrectly stated, it may not be improper to say that it comprises the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Gen. Sherman will be retained in the department under Gen. Hunter, and also Gen. Brannan, probably.

Capt. W. W. Peck of the 11th infantry, formerly of Chicago, died to-day.

Senator Sumner will, to-morrow, introduce a bill to repeal an act originally passed in 1810, and declaring that henceforth no person by reason of color shall be disqualified from employment in carrying the mails.

Hon. Richard Franchot, of the 19th New York district, has obtained the signatures of about 150 senators and representatives to a memorial to congress asking that butler rations be served out



















